Mr. Mansuk is a student of technology, natural resources & environmental studies at the University of Juba. Apart from *Ba*, he has practical knowledge of English, Arabic, Swahili, and Luganda.

Ba is one of the best documented Eastern Nilotic languages, and it is mainly for this reason that reference can frequently be made to the following sources: Muratori 1948, Spagnolo 1933 and 1960, Tucker & Bryan 1966, and Yokwe 1977/78.

7.1.2. *Kakwa (Ka)*

Ka (own name: kútú nà kákwà) is spoken by more than 80,000 people in Uganda, Zaire, and the Southern Sudan (Tucker & Bryan 1956:108).

Of the BARI Group *Ka* is the only language I had opportunity to study twice during field work: in December 1977 when, on my way back to West Germany from Kenya, I spent three days in Juba, and then in February 1979 during my linguistic survey of BARI and LOTUKO.

My informant in 1977 was Mr. Godfrey Taban L u a t e , then 16 years old and a student at Loka Senior Secondary School (2nd class). Mr. Luate whose father is Kakwa but whose mother is Ganda, was born in Kakira, Uganda, where he also lived during the first years of his childhood.

In 1979, my informant was Mr. Joseph S o r o b a , then 24 years old; he was born in Yei/Yei River District, but spent most of his life outside his home area: from 1962 until 1967, he lived in Zaire moving to Uganda during the times of the Civil War in the Southern Sudan, 1968-1976. Since 1977, Mr. Soroba works as an assistant price control officer in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply in Juba. Apart from *Ka*, he speaks English, (Juba) Arabic, Swahili, and Lingala.

Information available from published sources is not only scarce, it is mostly unreliable, too. However, a few words are occasionally quoted from Czekanowski 1924 as modern attestations

in support of lexical reconstructions.

7.1.3. *Kuku (Ku)*

Tucker & Bryan (1956:107) give altogether about 24,000 *Ku* speakers for the Southern Sudan and Uganda. No recent figures are available here, as is the case for all the other BARI and LOTUKO languages. The Kuku's own name of the language is kútúk nà kùkù (see also Tucker & Bryan, loc.cit.).

All data on *Ku* are my own due to lack of published sources. Here, my informant was Mr. Henry K o d a , then 21 years old, who was born in Kajo Kaji where he spent most of his life except for 1968-1972, when he lived in Uganda. Mr. Koda is now an assistant printer at the University of Juba. In addition to his mother tongue, he speaks English, Arabic, Madi, and a little Swahili.

7.1.4. *Mondari (Mo)*

Literature provides several variants for the spelling of this (northwesternmost) BARI dialect which in my opinion is least closely related to *Ba* proper. Besides Mandari and Mundari, one may frequently find *Mondari* which I have chosen for the present study despite the fact that the Mondari (about 36,000) call themselves mundárì and their language kútúk nà mùndárì , as stated correctly by Tucker & Bryan (1956:107).

My informant, who corroborates Tucker & Bryan's (loc.cit.) observation of slight local variants of *Mo*, was Mr. Dimo Are M u l l a , then 27 years old; he was born and grew up in Tali Post. Mr. Mulla, formerly a junior secondary school teacher, now works as a lands officer in the Ministry of Housing and Utilities in Juba. Apart from *Mo*, he has a good command of English and Arabic.

7.1.5. *Nyanggwara (Na)*

According to Tucker & Bryan (1956:107): "*Dialect:*NYANGBARA. *Spoken by: NYANGBARA (NYANGWARA, NYAMBARA)*, call themselves nyaŋgbara ;..." Of these variants only NYANGWARA was used by my

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